

of the Senate to another view of this subject, to a question of the gravest character, and most deeply affecting the interests of the country—a question growing out of considerations which have heretofore occupied the best minds, and interested the purest hearts of our country; and which would be well to be in the way of our country to establish upon the subject of "POLITICAL CONFESSIONS WITH FOREIGN STATES?"

[In answer to this question, Mr. VAN BUREN quoted several passages from Washington's Farewell Address.] Again: "What is the reason why foreign connections were deprecated by Washington, and have, since his day, been avoided by our country? It is because between foreign Governments and our own there are diversities in situation, interest, feeling, prejudice, and views which preclude the probability of preserving the relations we form with them, and greatly increase the contingencies by which our country may become involved with others."

Mr. BERRIEN: "What are the duties which these considerations inculcate? I propose the question in sober sadness to the majority of this House. Thus situated, what is it that we owe to the Republic? Is it to embark in quest of novelty on the ocean of experiment; to yield ourselves to the visionary and fantastic schemes of political projects—to the splendid but delusive suggestions of a wild and reckless ambition? Is it not rather to preserve, and to guard with more than vestal vigilance, that cherished and liberal, but stable and self-dependent system of policy, which, by the blessing of God, has conducted us to our present happy and prosperous condition? What is that policy? Sir, it is the policy which guided the councils of WASHINGTON: which produced the celebrated proclamation of neutrality—a measure which saved us from the vortex of European contention; to which each successive Administration has adhered with fidelity; which Washington himself thus emphatically announced: 'The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far have we already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.'"

The contemporaneous Debates upon the same question in the House of Representatives were of a like tenor. The Democratic Members, more earnestly even than the Whigs, took their stand upon the doctrines of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, applauding to the echo the wisdom and the patriotism of that great legacy to the American People. Rarely do we meet with any thing in oratory more brilliant than the following passage in a Speech of Mr. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, upon this occasion. Referring to the part of the Farewell Address in which WASHINGTON speaks of the counsels which he gives as "the disinterested warnings of a parting friend," he said:

"Yes, they are the warnings of a parting friend. Founded on the then and ever enduring circumstances of our country were these counsels. Sir, they rest permanently on our immutable condition as a federative republic. As such these 'warnings of a parting friend' have entered into the bosoms of our people; they have gone with them as such to their altars and firesides. We are, sir, I believe, about to erect, in the piety and fondness of our gratitude, a monument in this capital to the memory of this good man. But will we, can we, erect any thing that shall outlive this precious memorial of his solicitude for a people and country he loved to idolatry? If we could call, from the ashes of a thousand years, the genius of Phidias, or the chisel of Praxiteles—if we could bid the marble even breathe with the animation of human life, and unite to the durability of Egyptian monuments all those beauties of execution and design which once made Greece the glory and delight of the world, we would then have only procured that which will have crumbled into dust, and have faded from the faintest traces of human tradition, long after this volume shall have continued to live and flourish in the affections of man, and to bless him by its wisdom and truth."

No comment of ours can add force to the argument furnished by the unanimous expression of opinion by the leading Democrats in Congress, who go into power (by the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency) upon the strength of these professions, against the position taken by Gen. CASS in regard to the principle of interference in the affairs of the nations of Europe, or even of those on this continent. The policy of Non-Interference, so firmly maintained by President WASHINGTON throughout the different phases of the French Revolution, and so eloquently impressed upon his fellow-citizens in his parting Address to them, was quite as strongly affirmed, as the reader will have learnt from these quotations, by the Fathers of the Democratic party, by whose orators it is now held up to ridicule, as it is at this day by the Whigs.

As the "embodiment" of the idea of agitation, and of those newly-discovered principles of "progress" and "manifest destiny" which are now in vogue with the Democracy, we have had occasion heretofore to introduce to our readers the name of Mr. Senator DOUGLAS. With his peculiar doctrines on other points we shall have to deal at large in our next number; and we refer now to his Tammany Hall Speech only to show with what levity it is becoming fashionable for honorable gentlemen, by way of answering Whig arguments, to treat the maxims and counsels of the Father of his Country:

"The Whigs don't understand the doctrine of progress. They point always to Washington as the Father of his Country. Suppose he had pointed to the policy of his fathers, what would have become of the American revolution? [Cheers and laughter.] Or, again, of Jefferson: if he had stood still and added by the law and government which prevailed in the time of his fathers, how would we ever have achieved our present independence? [Cheers.] The fact is, our fathers were all progressive Democrats. They accomplished more in the way of progress in their lives than the world had done for six thousand years before. [Cheers.] Our duty as successors of those great men is to show that the spirit that governed them should govern us. The spirit of progress governed all their acts. Would it be a good argument against rail-roads that GEORGE WASHINGTON never rode on one? Or against telegraphing, because JEFFERSON never thought of it? Or against the Collins steamers, because Benjamin Franklin never crossed the Atlantic in one of them?"

These remarks by the honorable Senator were received by his hearers with "cheers and laughter." Those who laughed at them with most reason were probably such as were ludicrously impressed with the introduction, ad captivandum, of so flippant an argumentation upon so grave a subject. The meaning of the argument of the honorable Senator we presume to be this: that, to adhere literally to the maxims of our ancestors, without regard to the changing circumstances of the world, would be an absurdity. Grant that it would. The Whigs of the present day hold to no such absurdity. Neither did the framers of the Constitution. They looked forward to remote futurity. Their sagacity foresaw that the Constitution must be so shaped as to adapt itself to all exigencies; and it was moulded to its present form under that impression. "Constitutions of civil government," said they, "are not to be framed upon a calculation of existing exigencies, but upon a combination of these with the probable exigencies of ages, according to the natural and tried course of human affairs." There ought to exist in the National Government (they argued) a capacity for contingencies, as they may happen. Every power that is or shall be necessary and proper to protect

the community from foreign war, or domestic convulsions, is lodged in this Government. The power to prosecute a foreign war, for example, not expressly granted, has been repeatedly exercised. But, retorting upon the gentleman in a more serious strain than his, we ask, ought this Government, because it has the power to repel invasion and defend its commerce, to set itself to intermeddling in the internal dissensions of other nations, and espousing their quarrels, without understanding their merits, or even the grounds of them? The answer to this question will be decisive against the principle of intervention, in every form in which it presents itself to the delighted imagination of the Democratic orators as a ready means of indulging their belligerent and acquisitive propensities.

Intervention by the United States in any international question must, after all, be a question of expediency, to be determined by actual circumstances. Armed intervention by this Government in the contest now going on in Europe between arbitrary power and free principles, would be the mere madness of folly, and could not do otherwise than postpone for an indefinite period of time any reform whatever, in any Government in that quarter of the world, favorable to liberty.

"Intervention for the sake of non-intervention," understood to mean intervention by remonstrance and protest, is a quibble unworthy of a logical mind. It betrays an ignorance as well of history as of the present state of Europe, and of the character of its Governments. If the Absolutist Alliance of old is really re-constructed, then what sound mind, acquainted with the past, can suppose that remonstrances or protestations will restrain or stop action in Europe against liberty? Are the results of the Congresses of Laybach and Verona so distant as to be forgotten? Notwithstanding the protestations of Mr. CANNING, and notwithstanding even the portly reluctance of LOUIS XVIII, the French troops crossed the Bidassoa and destroyed the constitutional government of the Peninsula; and all under the pressure of the Holy Alliance. The memorable confession which VILLELE, the French Premier, made at that time in the Chamber of Deputies, remains an historical evidence of the fact.

For all the revolutionary era, of which nobody can foresee the final solution, intervention will continue to be the necessary policy of the European States; and intervention from both sides. No human power, no demonstration whatever, will prevent it. Revolutions will support their sister revolutions; and, in the natural course of things, anti-revolutionary powers will unite in a common cause against them. Through this sort of intervention it is—through a general conflict—that the question between liberty and despotism, which divides Europe rather morally than geographically, will be decided.

Intervention, however, must be strictly confined to parties really interested in the game. Thus interested are exclusively the European nations and Powers. The United States can have nothing to do with it for the present. If more than a hundred millions of the European populations, with all their colossal resources, monetary as well as other, are unable to secure for themselves the benefits of a social and political freedom, when parts of them support the despots, it is a proof that either the time is not yet come, or that the next revolutionary evolution will reveal a new force, or be moved by a new and perhaps now unknown conception. In each of these eventualities, the support of whatever nature it be, sent there for a special case from these shores, will prove untimely or ineffectual. In the present moment the orbits and the destinies of the United States are wholly different from those of Europe. Should events change, then the inward wisdom of the American people will at once recognize the necessity of modifying its policy. But such an evolution ought to be the result of reasonable, deliberate, and calm reflection, rather than, as it has lately been attempted to make it, one of excitement. It must flow from the pure and genuine sources of the popular wisdom, and not be evoked from the mist by magical incantations.

We are happy to be able, in conclusion of this article, to offer to our readers, in the following extract from a statesmanlike Speech of Mr. Senator BELT, (at the late session of Congress,) some reflections upon this subject much more worthy of perusal than any of our own lubrications:

EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. BELT. "I trust, sir, I may now be allowed, without taking my final leave of Europe, to pay a short visit to America—America, always open and exposed to every disease or contagion, moral and physical, that originates in a foreign atmosphere. We see it proclaimed through the columns of a thousand presses in this country that the spirit of Democracy is necessarily progressive. I ask pardon: for I intended to divert myself, as far as possible, of every partisan view and feeling in delivering my sentiments on this great subject; but I am unable to proceed in my argument without the use of terms and allusions which may seem to have a partisan cast. We are told that reform in this free country is a laggard; that it lingers far in the rear of the advancing spirit of the age. Sir, it is said through the same channels, and proclaimed to the people of this country, that too much of the old anti-democratical leaven still lurks and ferments in our constitutional forms and in our legislation. By a more circumscribed party, but still widely diffused over the country, and of no insignificant influence, our institutions are denounced as being oppressive and unjust to the natural rights of mankind, alien to liberty, upholding social forms and ideas which admit of no equality of position or of happiness; that there is no true fraternity, no freedom such as the spirit of the age and the progress of civilization demand."

"Where this type of Democracy in this country? There can be no mistake as to its paternity. It is EUROPEAN BORN. It is the same spirit and type of Democracy which has undone the cause of liberty in Europe; and its mission in this country can never be accomplished but by the ruin of liberty in America. Does not every one know that the most popular and leading champions of the cause of Republicanism and Democracy in Europe regard with positive contempt, nay, that they turn away with disgust at the very mention of American republicanism? They scorn to receive our American home-bred ideas of liberty. Why, say they, you have no philosophy; you have no true and lofty conceptions of the destiny of man and of human society; you are far in the rear of European enlightenment upon all these subjects! Such are the arrogant pretensions of the European champions of liberty. Some of the more reckless among them have the hardihood to declare that our whole system is false; and that if it cannot be reformed they are prepared to destroy it; that it is a model which misleads the friends of freedom abroad; and that it had better be pulled down than upheld in error!"

"I should like, if I had time, to say a word about this age of progress. That it is an age of increased population, wealth, and power in this country, and of an increased knowledge and science every where, no one doubts. That is all for good. But I should like to know in what consists that progress of the age which is announced as the basis of reforms in regard to political institutions. The highest moral institution on earth, except religion, is that of government. What is the progress of the age in the science of government? It is an experimental science. New revelations of facts lay the ground-work for reforms and improvements in government. What is that progress in America? We have seen what modern progress has done in Europe in this department of science. But I ask, what progress has there been in America? Have any new and better forms of government been discovered? Any new principles brought out by experience better calculated to advance and secure the happiness of mankind than the institutions as they were devised and digested by the architects of our revolutionary period? What new theories have been developed in the lapse of the last half-century which show an advance in the science of government? Has our legislation become wiser and purer—founded in more patriotic ideas, and better calculated to advance the interests and happiness of the people? Are our public functionaries, executive, legislative, or judicial, of a higher order of intellect, of enlightenment, and of fidelity to their great trusts? Is there less of corruption, waste, profligacy, and favoritism in the public administration? And, to notice some of the ordinary tests, has crime diminished? Are frauds less prevalent in trade? Are life and property more secure? Is the administration of justice more pure, able, and impartial? Is the spirit of personal ambition less pestilent? Is the spirit of faction less turbulent and mischievous? And in regard to the great distinguishing characteristic of a people competent to self-government, and to uphold a Republic—LOYALTY TO THE LAW—is that more prevalent and abounding? But I cannot dwell longer upon this subject. I fear, sir, that this idea of progress is to be our ruin. Ninety-nine hundredths of those who talk of it, and of those who proclaim it to the country, do not discriminate between change and progress. We are all progressive. There is a progress in time—a change in every thing. We are not what we were. We cannot remain what we are. We must go forward. But a true progress in public morals and in society, which may justify material changes in American institutions, I WAIT THE PROOF OF."

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore "Sun," published yesterday, contains the following paragraph in relation to the Congressional investigation into the Gardiner claim:

"The committee which has examined into the participation of Mr. CORWIN in the Gardiner claim, will, I understand from a most reliable source, acquit the Secretary of any intentional wrong in the premises. Mr. CORWIN has acted merely as counsel, and in a manner perfectly unexceptionable in every respect. All sensible and impartial men have long ago absolved Mr. CORWIN from any suspicion of a disreputable connexion with that business."

SCOTT IN LOUISIANA.—There are every day new and cheering indications of the growing popularity of Gen. SCOTT in this State. His supporters, and even the most cautious and intelligent of them, are confident that the voice of Louisiana will not be the least hearty and enthusiastic in the throng of her sister States uniting in common phalanx to call him to the Presidential chair, and under his lead, to win for him, in November next, a new victory.

Letters from every section of the State speak in the most cheerful and hopeful tone. Every where the friends of "Old Chippewa," counting in their host not a few of their Democratic fellow-citizens, are moving in his behalf, and the opposition to him is totally wanting in energy and zeal. We scarcely open a single exchange from the parish, which, whether Whig or Democratic, is not filled with notices or announcements of SCOTT and GRAHAM rallies.—New Orleans Crescent.

OHIO AND THE WAR OF 1812.—The Democrats unblushingly declare that all the Whig Representatives in Congress from Ohio in 1812 voted against the declaration of war against England. How stands the fact? In 1812 Ohio had but one Representative in Congress—that sterling old Whig, JEREMIAH MORROW—and his vote stands recorded among the yeas on the passage of the act declaring war against England.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The Whig Mass Convention at New Haven (Conn.) on Tuesday, in enthusiasm and numbers, equalled the expectations of the Whigs. The people were there from every section of the State, and they assembled full of zeal for the election of Gen. SCOTT and the success of Whig principles. The number present could not have been less than TEN THOUSAND. The huzzas of the multitude and the music of the bands and glee clubs reminded one of the scenes of 1840, when a glorious victory was the result of the campaign. There is no mistake that the Whigs of Connecticut are awake and resolved to do their part in the coming contest. The speakers from other States gave most encouraging accounts of the prospects, and there can be little doubt that WINFIELD SCOTT will be our next President.

Hon. BEN HARDIN, a distinguished politician of Kentucky, and formerly a member of Congress from that State, died at Bardonia on the 24th ultimo. He had been suffering from a painful illness for some weeks, and a fatal termination has not, therefore, been wholly unexpected.

MARYLAND.—The Cumberland Journal of yesterday says: "We greet our friends of the other portions of the State with glad tidings from 'old Allegheny.' The contest here is not and cannot be deemed strictly a party one. The claims of General Scott upon the affections of the honest yeomanry of the country are acknowledged to be stronger than the prejudices of party. He will therefore receive the votes of honest Democrats who admire his splendid achievements, and are grateful for his manifold services. We hear the most cheering accounts from every portion of the county, and confidently anticipate a most favorable result on the second day of November."

TENNESSEE.—A gentleman who has passed through several of the West Tennessee counties, and who has had excellent opportunities for learning what are the opinions of well-informed Whigs, informs us that Whig gains are expected in the counties of Fayette, Hardeman, McNairy, Henderson, Hardin, Wayne, Lawrence, Lewis, Marshall, and Giles. Fifty Democrats in Hardeman and McNairy are named for Scott as within the knowledge of one of our leading friends in Hardeman. In McNairy, both parties are zealous. Some few Whigs will not vote. In Wayne, all is right; a dozen or so bolters from Pierce to Scott. In Lawrence, both parties are quiet. In Giles, we lose some and gain others, and a larger number. Let our friends turn out actively from now until the day of election, and our victory will be triumphant.

The "Free Democracy" of New York assembled in Convention at Syracuse on Wednesday, passed a series of strong Free Soil resolutions, and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, MINTHORN TOMPKINS; Lieutenant-Governor, BETH M. GATES; Canal Commissioner, CHARLES A. WHEATON; State Prison Inspector, GEO. CURTIS; Presidential Electors at large, HIRSH BARNEY and ALFRED BARBOCK.

THE RICHMOND WHIG.—This able Journal has just made its appearance in a new and beautiful font of type. We are happy to witness this evidence of its prosperity; a prosperity which is eminently well deserved for its constant and efficient service in the Whig cause and the extraordinary ability and vigor that it has exhibited in the present canvass.—Republic.

A NEW BUSINESS.—We observe the following advertisement conspicuously inserted in the Springfield Republican on Wednesday:

A HEALING MEDIUM.—Mrs. J. JOHNSON, the justly celebrated Healer Medium from Bangor, Maine, has returned from her Western tour, and taken rooms at T. J. DENHAM'S, Elm Street, where she will continue to stay one week longer, during which time she will give her attention to the examination of the sick, giving the location of the disease, symptoms, &c. Prescription given for their relief and restoration to health. She is also a spiritual medium, and those wishing to investigate or communicate with those friends who have left the form will be gratified with an interview.

LETTER OF HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

At a Whig Mass Meeting held on the 10th ultimo, in Statesville, North Carolina, among a number of letters read was the following from the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency:

HILLSBOROUGH, SEPTEMBER 4, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I gratefully acknowledge your favor of the 26th ultimo, inviting me to a mass meeting of our political friends in that part of the State at Statesville, on the 10th instant, in honor of the nominees of the Whig Convention at Baltimore for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

You are pleased to add that this assemblage has been appointed at the site of the old Statesville Academy, now very distant from the place of my birth, and whither I was sent, when I first left my parental home, to pursue that course of education which was to determine my destiny in life; and that the friends of my youth, and associates and acquaintances of maturer years, will be there in large numbers to afford me a friendly greeting.

For even I beg to assure you, could afford me more gratification than to comply with this flattering and cordial invitation. It awakens recollections dear to my heart, and adds the charms of personal friendship to political approbation. Confidence has been said to be a plant of slow growth. After a life, now past meridian, and for nearly twenty consecutive years connected with public affairs, it is to me refreshing to be reassured that, as regards myself, it is yet fresh and unbroken in the soil where it first took root.

You likewise suggest that the occasion will be an appropriate one to vindicate the great man with whom I am associated in this election from charges of hostility to the South, and infidelity to the Compromise of the last Congress.

It is one of the shallowest and commonest devices of party to find out what is most odious or distasteful to the prevailing sentiment of a country, or section, and impute that to its opponent. This charge of favoring abolition, or being under its influence, has been a standing accusation at the South against every Whig candidate for the Presidency for the last sixteen years. It was alleged against Harrison, whose competitor has been the ablest candidate for that high station; against Clay, whose successful competitor approved the Oregon Territorial bill, inhibiting slavery therein; against Taylor, whose rival declined to vote for the Fugitive Slave law, because it did not provide a jury trial for the returned fugitive—in the Federal courts, of course. It was alleged against Mr. Webster, so long as he stood a chance for the nomination; and his most patriotic speeches, advising acquiescence in the Compromise, were garbled and criticized to substantiate it; and it was freely imputed to Mr. Fillmore by the opposition press of this State, even after he had approved all the Compromise measures, and had issued orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by military force, if occasion should demand it. And had he or Mr. Webster been the nominee of the Convention, instead of Gen. Scott, there would have been, so far as regards this objection, if we may judge of the future by the past, but the charge of compromise, the false would have been repeated, and probably with more emphasis, while the people of the South will be vigilant and firm in the maintenance of their just rights, I trust they will be misled by no idle clamor. After an agitation of many years on matters connected with slavery, there has been an adjustment, in which I am persuaded the mass of the American people have acquiesced. The authors and friends of that adjustment, I am sure, will be the last to reopen the controversy.

So far as may depend on me, the charges against Gen. Scott, to which you refer, have been already negatived, and that in a manner indicating a stronger conviction on my part than I am now in a position to express. In North Carolina by every vote of interest and affection which attaches other men, I am under the additional obligation of gratitude for his highest honors repeatedly bestowed. If I could consent to compromise his interests or honor, in a matter vital to the South and the Union, by any combination or association adverse to her, I should be untrue, not merely to the impulses of patriotism, but to the instincts of nature. When, therefore, I accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, (which your delegates in the Convention will bear me witness I had not sought,) knowing what principles had been declared by a Convention and the Gen. Scott, and my associates for the Presidency, by that act I proclaimed my confidence in him more emphatically than I can now do in words. I had known him familiarly for twelve years, and was intimately associated with him during the most trying period of his life, when he was suspended in doubtful scales. I knew that he had been the friend of those measures when they stood in need of friends; that independently of his illustrious services and world-wide fame, which will place him in American history side by side with Washington, men in days of republicanism, and which forbid any petty sectional or factional views to be entertained by him, he was committed to the Compromise as one of its most effective supporters at the time of its adoption. And to me, who have been in a position ever since to observe the progress of events in connection with this subject, and to whose lot it fell to issue the orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law by military force, if necessity should require it, within forty days after its enactment, it has been gratifying to observe how opposition to the Compromise has given way, and many who stood out in opposition long after its passage have become its ardent supporters. If its enemies have become its friends, it is cause for rejoicing; but let them not be permitted to transmute its friends into enemies.

I regret that it will not be in my power to be present at your meeting, nor is it my expectation to address popular assemblies in this canvass; but I cannot refrain from saying thus much in reply to your cordial and obliging letter.

I beg you to believe me, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, WM. A. GRAHAM.

To Messrs. W. P. CALDWELL, R. H. PARKS,

JOHN DAVIS, R. REID, and MILTON CAMPBELL, Com.

COINAGE AT THE MINT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1862.

GOLD—187,360 Double Eagles	\$3,747,200
24,550 Eagles	245,500
61,330 Half Eagles	306,650
129,511 Quarter Eagles	323,277
192,526 Gold Dollars	192,526
595,077 Pieces	\$4,815,153
SILVER—18,000 Quarter Dollars	\$3,250
100,000 Dimes	10,000
48,000 Half Dimes	4,800
1,668,990 Three-Cent Pieces	47,907
2,818,477 Pieces	\$4,879,760

Gold Bullion deposited for coinage in September.

From California	\$4,169,800
From other sources	84,700

Gold deposits since the 1st of January, \$36,299,571

TREASURY NOTES OUTSTANDING, Oct. 1, 1862.

Amount outstanding of the several issues prior to 22d July, 1846, as per records of this office	\$107,161 64
Amount outstanding of the issue of 22d July, 1846, as per ditto	11,700 00
Amount outstanding of the issue of 28th January, 1847, as per ditto	3,300 00

Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of

accounting officers, all under acts prior to 22d July, 1846	150 00
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\$122,011 64

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

REGISTER'S OFFICE, OCTOBER 1, 1862.

N. SARGENT, Register.

IMMIGRANTS.—On Thursday and Friday of last week, 6,882 foreign immigrants landed on our shores, and since that time 7,821 more have arrived—making an addition, within less than one week, of 14,703 persons to the population of this city by emigration alone. And this process is going on from week to week, from month to month, and from year to year. Can the history of modern times show any whole like it? Has there ever before been a time when whole cities were emptied upon our wharves in a single week, when ships within a fortnight brought more people among us than cities of half a century's growth contain?—New York Times.

The Democratic papers are publishing a list of officers in the Mexican war who will not vote for Scott. Now, as most of these officers were nominated by President POLK, and were of course Democrats, it is natural to suppose that many of them yet retain their party preferences. The list is merely a list of Democrats who have not yet broke the party shackles. The only wonder is that the list was so short.

THE WHIG MEETING OF WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The Whig Rally in the Northern Liberties on Wednesday evening was not only one of the most inspiring, but one of the most intellectual that we ever attended. It will not be speaking extravagantly to say that the occasion was indeed "a feast of reason and a flow of soul;" in one word, a genuine treat. Mr. CARLISLE, of our own city, led off in an introductory, brimful of his own gallant and fervent spirit, in which he sketched the history of the glorious flag that waved above the heads of the assembly, and forcibly inquired to which of the two men now before the American people should be next committed that flag in sacred keeping? What testified the past of the comparative merits, services, and capacities of those two guides? For by that judgment alone could we be safely pursued. Shall WINFIELD SCOTT, the patriot-warrior, the obedient citizen, the successful peace-maker, the hero, the sage, and the man who for forty years in various capacities has served his country in such a way as to export praise even from his enemies abroad and at home—shall he be the next standard-bearer of the American people in the presence of the nations of the earth—or shall a man unknown to fame of any sort, and distinguished for nothing beyond the merest partisanism? This was the question, and it was one that Mr. (C.) fully believed the American people would answer aright.

Mr. HORACE URTON, of Virginia, next spoke. His address was highly eloquent, tasteful, classic, and ornate, and garnished with apt and beautiful quotations from the great poets of the language. Mr. Upton did himself high credit in this address, which would read exceedingly well in print, spoken as it was without a single hesitation or correction.

Hon. H. D. MOORE, of Pennsylvania, made a most perspicuous and effective speech, in the course of which he dwelt upon the mischiefs entailed upon his State and the country at large by Democratic policy and legislation. The iron interest was prostrate, and thousands of persons out of employ, whilst the wharves of Philadelphia were groaning under the weight of piles of British iron imported hither, wherewith to build American railroads. In the course of the evening Mr. Moore read a letter from a patriotic and intelligent German in Lancaster county, Ohio, received on Wednesday, in which its writer, judging from the aspect of things in that State, pledges the State for Scott by 7,000 to 10,000 majority. Mr. Moore, in speaking for Pennsylvania, said that she would roll up a Scott majority of 15,000 at least.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York, spoke exceedingly to the purpose, and was very warmly received. Many bursts of eloquence were scattered through his address. Mr. Brooks said that his State, with *Excelsior* for her motto, would surpass even the Keystone, and give 20,000 majority for the Whig candidate.

Mr. JAMES MCRAE, of Louisiana, a native of Alexandria, Virginia, kept the assembly in a whirl of patriotic excitement, fun, and laughter, during an address of some half hour. It was a perfect model of a stump speech, teeming with the most pithy and pointed anecdotes and illustrations from the early history and struggles of the country. He hit off the illiberal and bigoted policy of New Hampshire with respect to its exclusion of Catholics from certain offices in the State, in a manner irresistibly amusing, assuring his auditory, upon the experience of all who were acquainted with the article, that notwithstanding all that had been boasted of granite, it would not stand fire. It took the blue stone of the Old Dominion to do that. Speaking of Gen. Scott, whose glorious career, had always been his pride, he said, in allusion to two of his most brilliant victories in Canada and Mexico, that in his early day he was "Young Chips," but had now got to be "Old Chips." He also related an occurrence which took place in this city some months ago illustrative of General Scott's liberal spirit, in that being himself a Protestant, he nevertheless had ever evinced a tender regard for the rights of conscience of his Catholic fellow-citizens. Mr. McRae's speech was of a sort that would tell any where, and before all sorts of people.

Mr. RICARD, of Kent county, Maryland, Whig Elector, next addressed the meeting in encouraging terms, pledging that gallant old State to follow up her deeds for thirty years past by giving a handsome majority to Scott and Graham. He was followed by Hon. T. F. BOWEN, of Maryland, who exhorted the assembly to do their best for the country's cause, the cause of Scott and Graham.

The meeting was large, the getting up excellent, and no accident happened. It was about 11 o'clock when the meeting broke up.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING LAST NIGHT.

A Democratic meeting was held last evening on the Island, in front of Island Hall. It was pretty well, though not largely, attended.

CHRISTOPHER NEALE, Esq., of Alexandria, first spoke, giving his views of the life, character, and services of Gen. SCOTT, and of his competitor, Gen. PIERCE, of course to the advantage of the latter.

Gen. MCALLA, of this city, followed Mr. Neale. He made an antiquarian digression among such subjects as the alien and sedition laws, &c., and after that announced the interesting discovery that, to the skill and bravery of Gen. PIERCE in leading the reinforcements under his command from Vera Cruz to the Valley of Mexico, the American people owe the success of their arms in that country, and Gen. SCOTT his relief from the otherwise impending necessity of retiring from his then position all the way back to Vera Cruz!

Mr. SEMMES, of Georgetown, was expected to address the meeting after Gen. McCalla.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 1.—The steamer Falcon arrived here this morning from Chagres. She brings San Francisco dates to the 1st September, being two weeks later than previous accounts, with one hundred passengers, and two hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust.

The steamer Ohio left Aspinwall for New York with three hundred passengers, and about two millions worth of gold dust.

The steamer Brother Jonathan, which went round from New York to the Pacific, has been heard from. It was pretty well settled that she had been lost with all on board. The glad intelligence is now received of her safe arrival at Panama.

The new steamship Cortes has also arrived at Panama from New York, making the passage in the almost incredible short time of sixty-three days, being the shortest passage on record.

The Isthmus was generally healthy. Passengers were arriving and departing without the slightest interruption. The Presidential election in New Granada passed off quietly and without interruption. It resulted in the choice of General Orando to the Presidency.

Considerable excitement existed at Panama on account of discoveries of gold upon the Isthmus.

The railroad was expected to be completed to Panama some time in April next.

The general news from California is without much interest. Some few plundering and outrages have been committed, though crime is believed to be diminishing.

Some serious disturbances had occurred at Contra Castro, which were finally quelled by the authorities. A difficulty had occurred between Major Savage and Capt. Harvey, on King's river. The former was killed in the encounter.

The overland emigration continued to be very large. Some of the emigrants report that terrible sufferings had overtaken them, whilst others fared pretty well during the entire journey.

The news from the mines is highly favorable. The miners are in high anticipations, and the yield of gold promises to be immense.

Measures for the independence of Lower California are still in active progress.

A new and valuable gold mine has been discovered in the eastern range of the Sierra Nevada.

At San Francisco a fugitive slave case had been decided in favor of the claimant, and the fugitive handed over to his custody.

Business generally was steady and prosperous, though the markets were not active. Many descriptions of goods and produce had experienced a slight decline.

To WHIPPING MOOTHER.—A little boy yesterday tumbled into the dock. A sailor sprang in and brought him out again, about half dead with fright and excessive draughts of salt water. When he recovered from the shock, he began to sob and cry most piteously. He was assured that he was not hurt. "I know that well enough," said he, with a fresh burst, "but mother said she would lick me if I got drowned, and I know she'll do it, for she always does."—Day Book.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam ship Canada arrived at Halifax on Tuesday with Liverpool dates to the 18th instant.

Political affairs in England and France were generally quiet. The most important item of intelligence is the death of the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, who died on the 14th instant. We subjoin our Telegraphic report:

ENGLAND.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON died on the 14th of an apopleptic fit. His funeral was to be a national affair. Prince ALBERT, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and Lord FITZROY SOMERSET are already named as likely to be his successors as head of the Army. Lord Malmesbury was appointed his literary executor.

The London morning Herald is authorized to say that Peru will resist any aggression upon the Lobos Islands, and formally announces the annexation of the whole of the Peruvian Islands, including Lobos, to the main land of Peru. The Government has permanently fortified Los Agueros, and none but vessels under contract with the Peruvian Government will be allowed to load with guano. All others anchoring in the roadsteads of the Islands will be confiscated, and if guano is found on board the captains and crews will be prosecuted for robbery.

The English papers publish the petition of the Nova Scotians to the Queen; but the fishery question has now lost its interest.

The projected telegraph line to America via Iceland, &c., has received a fresh impetus, the exclusive right from the Danish Government to Labrador having been obtained by the Messrs. Harrison.

The exportation of silver to Australia had caused great scarcity of that coin in England.